(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2477.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1794.

VIENNA, *March* 26.

THE prince of Waldeck has at length accepted the command of the combined army of the Italian States, to be assembled in Austrian Lombardy: his letters patent were dispatched to him on the 23d. On the following day duke Albert received his commission for the command of the army of the empire; and M. O'Donnell that of commissary-general of the army of the Netherlands. The Jews of Gallicia are to do the duty of army waggoners. There is an idea of promising the gratuitous gift of the *bourgeoisie* to all foreigners who shall have served in the Imperial armies during the wars fixed by the capitulation.

VALENCIENNES, *April* 8.

This place continues to be the head quarters of the whole army, the prince of Cobourg himself residing in the town. The prince of Orange commands the left wing of the allied army at Bavay, as the duke of York does the right at St. Amand. The troops are now disposed differently from the last campaign; those of the several nations are not placed in separate distinct bodies, but mixed together; excepting that the prince of Cobourg has imperialists only under his immediate command. Some corps of Austrians are joined to the Dutch, under the prince of Orange, so as to make his number amount to about 20,000 men; the duke of York has also several Imperial corps attached to his army, which now, consisting of British, Austrians, Hanoverians, Hessians, and French emigrants, cannot be much under 40,000, and with this force he has to defend the whole frontiers from the Chateau of Rheims to Nieuport.

If the allied army is to act upon the defensive, it will be very difficult for the French to attack them with any fair prospect of advantage, unless an extreme loss of men, and forces much superior to any that have yet taken the field. Their posts are well chosen, and are not only numerous but strong: many that were heretofore considered merely posts, may now be reckoned among the fortified places; such in particular are Orchies and Marchiennes, which are the furthest advanced into the enemy's country, on this frontier, and have been greatly strengthened since the last year by the labour of the Austrian troops and the peasants. Indeed both those places seem capable of sustaining a siege.

The fortifications of Valenciennes have been completely repaired, and are now in a better condition than they were before the siege; but the town, towards the side attacked, still remains a heap of ruins. At Tournay they are at work upon a new citadel.

The day before yesterday happened near Le Cateau an action, which is to be numbered among those, which reflect disgrace upon humanity, without tending materially to the advantage either of the one side or the other, in the general purpose of the war. The French and Austrian picquets, wearied of perpetual skirmishes and mutual useless attacks, had agreed to a truce or suspension of firing for twenty four hours. By some accident, one of the Carmagnole sentinels, either unaware of the agreement, or disregarding it, killed an Austrian on his post. The Imperial commandant, on being informed of the circumstance, drew out his men, fell upon the French, who were off their guard, and put them all to the bayonet, to the number of between two and three hundred. The barbarity of this action may be proved from their own relation and the non-resistance of the French: for on the side of the Austrians, according to their statement (and there is none left to give another) one man only was lost, he happened to be drowned.

The emperor is expected daily from Brussels, and it is said, will take the field, with his army, as soon as the campaign opens.

The imperial mandate for arming the peasants has not been attended with the success that was hoped for from that measure. Instead of 20,000 as has been reported, not more than 2000 have taken up arms on the frontier of Flanders, those excepted who confine themselves to the towns in which they reside. The manner in which those men act, shews the perfidy of this degenerate people, who in the time of Cæsar were extolled as the bravest of the Gauls. They creep between the boundaries of the two armies, and when they fall in with a few straggling Frenchmen, they take the advantage: but if they find that they have not this completely, they hide their arms in bans, where they have spades or axes ready at hand and fall to digging or cutting wood, as if they were industriously and innocently employed in their respective occupations.

May 2. The garrison of Landrecies, to the amount of 7600 men, passed this morning by the glacis of our city. It is said, that before the siege commenced, the garrison amounted to 9000 men. The town was so injured by the fire of the besiegers, that there are scarcely twelve houses that have not received some damage.

BRUSSELS, *April* 25.

They write from Valenciennes, of yesterday's date, that since the 11th only, the Austrians have lost 3000 men killed and as many wounded; the wounded are disposed of in the private houses in Valenciennes and Quesnoy; for they arrive hourly in such numbers, as to make it impossible to dispose of them in hospitals and churches.

The capture of Oneglia is of the utmost importance to the French, for being situated on the sea-shore, it will facilitate the introduction of provisions and other necessaries into France, and will also expose Piedmont to the irruptions of the enemy.

MANHEIM, *April* 30.

A grand council of war was held yesterday at Heidelberg, the result of which is said to have been, that the Austrians are immediately to repass the Rhine, and commence offensive operations.

We just learn that the French, after driving back the Prussian advanced posts, have taken possession of Lunsheim and Frankenthal.

OSTEND, *May* 1.

Menin was taken by storm yesterday.

It is said that all the emigrants, with La Chatre their colonel, were put to death. The garrison consisted of about 3000 men.

The 8th regiment of the Irish light dragoons who set out yesterday to join the duke of York's army, returned this morning.

All the transports are preparing to go out by this tide, if possible, as it is strongly suspected the French intend to pay us a visit.

CAMP near TOURNAY, *May* 6.

We have hurried hither with extraordinary expedition, and excessive fatigue and inconvenience; but since our arrival at our present encampment, we have been perfectly inactive.

Pichegru is still stationed a short distance from Courtray, which is covered by his camp: His army, which is very numerous and flushed with their late success, are likely to dispute with us the possession of the fertile country of which we are now masters.

The loss of the Austrians, in the late affairs, amount to 3500 killed and taken prisoners, with the loss of 22 pieces of cannon, &c.

The enemy, besides gaining very considerable plunder, have, by their incursions, completely deranged our plan of operation.

Pichegru, by his present position obliges the post, &c. from this to Ostend, to go round by Ghent, and the greatest part of our military stores have been removed from thence to Antwerp.

DUBLIN, *April* 17.

A private of the 39th regiment, just arrived from Gibraltar, relates the following melancholy account of that regiment.

"That out of 1000 effective men which that regiment contained on embarking for Toulon about a year since, but seven have survived.—He adds, that the royal Irish infantry had lost 300 men, the 11th 500, and the royal Scotch 400, in only two actions previous to the evacuation."

April 19. The reverend Alexander Henry, of Castlereagh, was indicted at the present assizes for the county of Down, on the affidavit of Robert Leathem, for using seditious expressions, tending to vilify the king.

He was acquitted without the necessity of calling any evidence in his defence, or the jury leaving the box.

From Mr. Henry's well known modest and peaceable demeanor, this prosecution was generally looked upon as very extraordinary—public rumour says, that the great object was to stigmatize the "Presbyterian body," by an attempt to convict one of its ministers.

LONDON, *April* 16.

A meeting of the London Corresponding Society, for promoting a parliamentary reform, was appointed for Monday, to be held in Store-street, Bedford-square, where the strong arm of power prevented their assembling.

They adjourned, in consequence, to the Chalk Farm Gardens, where they met to the number of three thousand. They there read their correspondence from several parts of the kingdom; and passed a number of strong resolutions. Amongst the latter was one, that another convention should be formed in six weeks, to consider the most efficacious means of promoting their avowed object—a reform in the representation of the people in parliament.

April 19. By letters from Ireland we learn, that the White Boys in the county of Cork, assembled a few nights ago, and captured seventeen pieces of small brass ordnance, at Rostillon, the seat of lord Inchiquin. This artillery belonged to a sort of fortification, which had been erected to guard his lordship's oyster bank from the depredations of the Sans Culottes fishermen. For these few weeks, however, there has been no other disturbance of consequence in the county.

April 22. A party recruiting for the French regiments, and wearing white cockades, were stopped yesterday by the people on Westminster bridge; their white cockades torn from their hats and trampled under foot, amidst loud and general acclamations.

April 23. The captain of an American vessel arrived in town, yesterday, from Bourdeaux, which city she left about three weeks ago (having been detained some time on his way down the river until a convoy for Brest sailed), states the following particulars:

That all the English merchants at that place had been set at liberty, and their property restored to them. That the embargo laid on American vessels was taken off, and such as had brought cargoes were at liberty to carry away an equal amount of certain commodities. That Mr. Fenwick, the American consul, had been at Paris, and returned with 800,000 livres to reimburse the American captains for their actual expences (or at least in part) during the time they had been embargoed, and that it was understood the subject of demurrage for the detention of the vessels, was to be adjusted by the government of the two countries. The American captain also reports, that about six weeks ago he was at Rochefort, where the utmost exertions were making in the dock-yards, of which he was a witness; that there were twenty-five sail of the line afloat at that port, and five on the stocks.

Before he left Bourdeaux, the convoy expected from America was talked of there, and it was generally believed that the Brest and Rochefort squadrons were to unite and put to sea for its protection, to the amount of twenty-five sail of the line. On his passage from Bourdeaux he was boarded by a French frigate, who had five prizes in company, mostly taken out of the Dutch West-India company.

WHITEHALL, May 3.

Mr. Tims, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived this morning with a letter from his royal highness the duke of York, to the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, dated Cateau, April 30, 1794, of which the following is a copy:

SIR,

IT is with peculiar satisfaction that I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Landrecies.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requested a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange the articles; but this was absolutely refused, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which, upon a second request was extended to an hour. Before, however, this time was elapsed, the deputies of the town came out, and, after a very short conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garrison (about 5000) should be prisoners of war.

This fortunate event, which was not expected to happen so soon, makes up for the disagreeable intelligence which we received this day of a check which general Clairfayt had at Moucron. This post had been retaken from the enemy by a corps of Hanoverians, under the command of major-general Oenhausen, the night before; but the enemy having in a manner surrounded it, general Clairfayt, who had joined the Hanoverians with six battalions of Austrians, was at last obliged to retreat, and had taken up a new position, in order to cover the high road from Tournay to Courtray.

In consequence of this intelligence, the emperor has desired me to march this evening, as quick as possible, to St. Amand, and from thence, if necessary, to Tournay, to the assistance of general Clairfayt.

I am, Sir, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right honourable Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

May 6. A letter of which the following is an extract, dated St. Amand, May 2, 1794, was yesterday received from his royal highness, the duke of York, by the right honourable Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

"SIR,

"IN consequence of the emperor's request, which I mentioned in my letter of the 30th, I marched at twelve o'clock the night before last, with all the troops under my command, from the camp near Cateau, and proceeded here, with part of the cavalry, yesterday evening; but from the excessive heat of the day, and a severe storm which lasted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

"I went over by appointment to-day to Tournay, to meet general Clairfayt, in order to consult with him upon the necessary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders, and had, at the same

time, an opportunity to inquire more fully into the unfortunate affair of the 29th.

"General Clairfayt told me, that the enemy had taken the advantage of his absence at Denain to attack and carry the post of Moucron, and consequently Courtray itself, which was incapable of defence. That with regard to the affair of the 29th, it had been his intention to attack the enemy as soon as six battalions of Austrian infantry, which had been sent to him from the emperor's army, were arrived; but that the enemy had been before-hand with them, and began themselves the attack. That his troops behaved with much courage and resolution, from eight o'clock in the morning, when the attack begun, till four o'clock in the afternoon; but that as soon as the order was given to retreat, from the intricacy of the country, they fell into a confusion, from which it was even impossible to rally them.

"I have not received the returns of the loss upon this occasion, but I fear it is pretty considerable.

"The brave garrison of Menin, under the command of major-general Hammerstain, after sustaining the attack for four days, finding no probability of succour, gallantly determined to force their way through the enemy, which they effected without any great loss, though continually harrassed in their march.

"This garrison consisted of four battalions of his majesty's Hanoverian troops, and four companies of the loyal emigrants.

"I am sorry that from some recent changes in the distribution of the troops of Flanders, I have it not in my power to name the regiments which have distinguished themselves so much. They retired to Inglemunster.

"The enemy has not as yet made any attempt to penetrate into the country.

"FREDERICK."

STATE PAPER.

Convention for the common defence of the liberty and safety of the Danish and Swedish commerce and navigation, between his majesty the king of Denmark and Norway, and his majesty, the king of Sweden, &c. concluded at Copenhagen, March 27, 1794.

HIS majesty the king of Denmark and Norway, and his majesty the king of Sweden, having considered how much it imports the subjects of their realms to enjoy, in safety and tranquillity, the advantages attached to a perfect neutrality, and founded on acknowledged treaties, impressed with a deep sense of their duties to their subjects, and unable to dissemble the inevitable embarrassment of their situation in a war which rages in the greatest part of Europe, have agreed and do agree to unite their measures and their interests in this respect, and to give to their nations, after the example of their predecessors, all the protection which they have a right to expect from their paternal care; desiring, moreover, to draw closer the bonds of the amity which so happily subsists between them, have nominated to that effect, his Danish majesty, his minister of state, and foreign affairs, the Sieur Andre Pierre count de Bernstorff, knight of the order of the Elephant, &c.—and his majesty the king of Sweden, the Sieur Eric Magnus, Baron Stael de Holstein, chamberlain to her majesty the queen Dowager of Sweden, and knight of the Order of the Sword, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

I. Their majesties declare solemnly, that they will maintain the most perfect neutrality in the course of the present war; avoid, as much as on them depends, whatever may embroil them with the powers their friends and allies; and continue to mark, as they have constantly done, in circumstances sometimes difficult, all the attention and even all the amicable defence, confident with their own dignity.

II. They declare moreover, that they claim no advantage which is not clearly and unexceptionably founded on their respective treaties with the powers at war.

III. They engage also reciprocally, and before all Europe, that they will not claim, in cases not specified in the treaties, any advantage which is not founded on the universal law of nations, hitherto acknowledged and respected by all the powers, and by all the sovereigns of Europe, and from which they can as little suppose that any of them will depart, as they are incapable of departing from it themselves.

IV. Founding on a basis so just the claim and the maintenance of the indisputable rights, they will give to the innocent navigation of their subjects which is entirely within the rule of, and conformable to the subsisting treaties, without extending it to such as may depart from the rule, all the protection which it deserves against all those who, contrary to their expectation and their hopes, would disturb the legal exercise of sanctioned rights, the enjoyment of which cannot be denied to neutral and independent nations.

V. For attaining the proposed object, their majesties engage reciprocally to equip, as soon as the season will permit, each a squadron of eight ships of the line, with a proportionate number of frigates, and to provide them with all necessaries.

VI. The squadrons shall unite or separate; as shall be judged best for the common interest, which shall be interpreted on both sides with the unity that so happily subsists between the two powers.

VII. No distinction whatsoever shall be made between the interests and the flags of the two nations, except such as different subsisting treaties with other nations may require. Moreover, in all cases of defence, convoy, or others without any exception, the Danish ships shall defend the Swedish ships and flags, as if they were their own nation, and the same on the other part.

VIII. For the order of command in all cases, it is agreed to adopt the tenor of article 6 and 7 in the convention of the 12th of July, 1756.

IX. The German States both Denmark and Sweden, are reciprocally and entirely excepted from this convention.

X. The Baltic being always to be considered as a sea shut and inaccessible to the armed ships of distant powers at war, is declared so anew by the contracting parties who are resolved to maintain in it the most perfect tranquillity.

XI. Their majesties engage to make a joint communication of this convention to all the powers at war, adding the most solemn assurances of their sincere desire to preserve with them the most perfect harmony, and to cement, rather than wound it by this measure, which tends only to secure rights maintained and asserted by those powers themselves, in all cases where they were neutral and at peace, without Denmark and Sweden, having dreamt of interrupting them.

XII. But if the unfortunate case should occur, that any power, in contempt of treaties and the universal law of nations will not respect the habits of society and the general happiness, and shall molest the innocent navigation of the subjects of their Danish and Swedish majesties, then will they, after having exhausted all possible means of conciliation, and made the most pressing joint remonstrances to obtain the satisfaction and indemnity due to them, make use of reprisals, at the latest, four months after the refusal of their claim, wherever that shall be thought fitting, the Baltic always excepted; and will answer entirely the one for the other, and support one another equally if either nation shall be attacked or injured on account of this convention.

XIII. The convention shall subsist in its whole tenor during the present war, unless it should be agreed upon for the common interest to make any useful or necessary change or addition to it.

XIV. The ratification shall take place fifteen days after this convention shall have been signed and exchanged. In testimony of which we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the convention, and affixed to it the seal of our arms.

Done at Copenhagen, March 27th, 1794.

(Signed) A. REVV. BERNSTORFF.
E. M. STAEL DE HOLSTEIN.

WHITES-TOWN, *June* 11.

A report is in circulation, that the Oneida, Cayuga, and other tribes of Indians settled in the western parts of this state, have received a talk from the governor of Canada, offering them large presents if they will desert the United States and take up their *residence* (which is but a softer name for *arms*) in his majesty's dominions.

The report states, that the Indians collected to consider of the offers made them in the talk; but that a difference arising between those who were for continuing their friendship with the United States, and the opposite party, a large number got to blows, and the meeting ended in a few broken limbs and bloody noses.

When we compare the above account with those already published in the United States, and add to them, that governor Simcoe has actually persuaded near forty German families who were brought from Holland, and settled in the county of Ontario by Charles Williamson, Esquire, to desert their settlements, and take up a residence in Canada, it does not appear altogether an idle chimera, that the *same loyal gentleman* should be tampering with the Indians to make them break their faith with the United States.

CANAAN, *June* 18.

Messrs. Russell and Fish, who were sent to New-York from the counties of Onondago and Ontario, on account of their late disputes with the British, as mentioned in the papers, on their return from New-York through this town, inform, that the property detained from the British at Three River Point, is ordered to be restored—that they received four tons of musket balls, and one ton of gunpowder for the use of the said counties—that a subscription had circulated with great success, for erecting two block-houses at the Onondago Salt springs, and that they were nearly half finished.

NEW-YORK, *June* 24.

Captain Thomas, of the ship Jay, informs us, that the day previous to his departure from Cork, an account arrived there of a severe action having been fought in the English Channel, between 4 British frigates and 3 French frigates—that two of the English engaged two of the French, and the other two engaged the largest French frigate, of 44 guns; that the action commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued till 4 in the afternoon, when the Frenchmen struck their colours.

We understand there were five English, and four French, but one of the French ran away before the action commenced, and the other English frigate, said to be the La Nymph, could not come up. The French 44 gun ship had all her masts shot away, and 80 men lying dead on her decks when she struck to the two frigates.

LANSINBURGH, *June* 10.

Reports of the uneasiness in Canada are daily confirmed by people from thence.—One who passed through this town last week says, that the 7th regiment mutinied, took possession of a small fort, and cried, *Huzza for Washington*. The militia were called on to suppress them, with difficulty they got out a number, who grounded their arms, crying, *Vive la Republique*. He further adds, that the pamphlets sent by Mr. Genet are in the hands of every one.

CINCINNATI, *May* 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vincennes, dated May the 14th, to his friend in this place.

"A continual correspondence is kept up between the British commanding officer of Detroit, and the Spanish commanding officer of St. Louis. From letters received from gentlemen living in the Illinois, dated May sixth, we are informed, that the Spanish express had returned from Detroit, on or about the first instant, and brings information that the British are making great preparations for war at that place—That the militia of Detroit, commanded by the governor of that place, and three regiments of regulars were at Rushdepo, to act in conjuction with the Indians against general Wayne's army; this information comes from another quarter, by the Indians, and a great many of this river are gone to join the British standard. About five days ago a man arrived from New Madrid at this place, and informs us, that the garrison is 200 strong, besides three gallies and three galliots, which had just arrived from New-Orleans with 40,000 dollars; this information is confirmed by letters from Kaskaskias. The Spaniards are in high spirits about the news from Detroit.

Head Quarters, Greenville, May 17, 1794.

The commander in chief is happy in the opportunity, of thus publicly expressing his approbation of the conduct of lieutenant Turner, of the 2d, and ensign Lee, of the 4th sub-legions, who with eleven gallant dragoons charged and defeated three times their number of savages on the thirteenth instant; although in possession of their choice of ground and flushed with temporary advantage over the small but the determined van guard, who with their intrepid leader, corporal James Waters, of the first sub-legion, bravely fell in defence of the escort. The commander in chief is also much obliged to lieutenant Clark of the 4th sub-legion, and the troops under his command, for the rapidity of their march to support the vanguard. The precipitated flight of the savages, who abandoned all their packs, blankets and provisions, with many of their arms, produces a demonstration that they cannot sustain a determined charge.

PITTSBURGH, *June* 21.

Extract of a letter from Fort Franklin, dated June 13, 1794.

"I must once more inform you of our situation; this day arrived here an express from the Cornplanter, who brought a letter that Brandt sent him, reprimanding him for suffering the United States to build garrisons at Lake Erie, therefore, it is generally thought here we shall be attacked very shortly. We are very much surprised that the militia are not ordered to relieve us, for it is as much as our lives are worth to attempt coming down—If you have any influence with our leading men, do request them to send relief to our settlement. There has been two spies at Le Boeuf, to see the situation of our troops, and the Cornplanter has requested our people not to clear out the old French road, and says, that if we do not stop, we shall get too strong before we know what we are about, and other hints that we do not use the Six Nations well.

"For God's sake try to hurry the people of your quarter to turn out, as it is not safe for us to step out of doors.

"Robinson is well, but wants to be relieved from this unhappy state—Does it look reasonable that he should suffer for such a rascally set, who killed Poor and Wallace? and look back two years and see old Bull that killed old Mr. Mead; Bull is of the same nation. If the United States look over all these things it will be no odds how many of our people the Indians kill. Robinson's killing was not like there's, intended, but mostly accident."

True copy of a letter from captain BRANDT to CORNPLANTER.

MOHAWK VILLAGE, May 30.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I have just received your message of invitation to attend a council at Cataragaras, which I am much obliged to you for, but am exceeding sorry to hear of the loss of our friends the Delawares at Venango. I am much alarmed to hear of the people of the United States being in possession of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie. My friend, I have every thing fresh in my mind of our last council, at Buffaloe creek, which was agreed upon, and that all business of consequence should be done at that place, in which case I cannot think of deviating from it, I don't think that Great Spirit from above would prosper our proceedings if we should, under what we have already done, except there should be a great change in our present situation of affairs. My friend I would wish that we should consider seriously, that it is certainly the best for us to support what we have done a few days ago at our council fire at Buffaloe creek, in which case I would wish to meet you with the rest of our friends, the chiefs, in a few days at the above-mentioned place, as we have received a message from our brethren, the western Indians, which requires to be delivered there. The bearer of this will deliver you strings of Wampum to confirm what I have already said.

From your friend,
JOS. BRANDT.

To captain Obeal.

N. B. I shall be at Buffaloe creek in about four days if the weather permits.

Extract of a letter from captain Denny to general Gibson, dated Fort Franklin, June 14.

"I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letters, dated the 9th and 11th instant. After receiving the first, we concluded it would be best to proceed upon our march. We arrived here the day before yesterday, all well. The account of Rankin's

people being killed was too true, but by what nation of Indians is yet doubtful. Mr. Ellicot and Mr. Wilkins have sent two runners for the Conplanter, and have requested me to wait the return of the express, when they arrive you shall be informed of the success of the message, but I am suspicious the old fellow will not shew himself. The fact is, the Indians about here for some time past have been exceedingly insolent, treated the officer, the fort, and every person about it with the utmost contempt; but since our arrival they have altered their tune. We have written to Le Bœuf, and gave the officer there a caution—the day after to-morrow the runner is to be back. Vanhorn and Bales, the two men who brought your last letter, saw one Indian at the plains about 20 miles this side of Pittsburg, and the trace of six or seven.

"I am not surprised at Polhemus's alarm—the fort is worse than any frontier station you ever saw, and but for the block-house, which is far from being the best, it would be infinitely worse than nothing at all; the picquets might do to enclose a garden and do look more like a fence than any thing else; they are placed in the form of a square without any thing to defend the curtains or flanks, and in the bottom of the ditch, along which, out side, 500 Indians might lay perfectly secure. Before we came Mr. Polhemus kept the place locked up day and night, permitting no person to pass out or in, and suffered every inconvenience of a close siege. He says that he has made frequent representations of the declining state of the garrison, and that it was impossible for him with his present strength to repair it.

"We shall spend two days more in helping Mr. Polhemus to put his garrison in some state of defence, for should any thing happen to it, we should fare the worse above."

Extract of a letter from general Wilkins to colonel Neville, dated Fort Franklin, June 25, 1794.

"We got safe to this place on Thursday last.—We found the Indians here with great profession of friendship, but I think overstrained, more completely to cover their doubtful situation. The British are exerting all their influence to induce them to a war, and I am afraid with too much success. Peace or war with the Six Nations turn on our situation with the English. The English by their agent Brandt, tell them that now is the time for them to prevent the loss of their country, that if we once get hold of Presque-Isle all their lands are gone. Cornplanter is again gone to Buffaloe creek to meet Brandt and Johnson in council, and to receive a message from their brethren the western Indians—I think a great deal depends on the result of the council—if the Six Nations go to war they will fall heavy on our country and Westmoreland, and every precaution ought to be used to be prepared for them."

PHILADELPHIA, *June 25.*

The news of the capture of Cape-François at the period of the 13th of May is so far from being true, that captain Thompson, of the brig Harriot, who sailed from thence about the first of June, assures us that the Spanish army, which had blockaded the town, during several days, was cut to pieces by general Vellate.

General Lavesux was about to march against Fort Dauphin, in full confidence of being able to retake it, the news of the decree for the emancipation of the slaves, having transformed all the negroes into so many heroes.

The Spanish squadron which blocked up the Cape, had sent a flag of truce to summon the town; the Spanish commander received orders to send no more, as they were determined not to surrender. The batteries were well served. The Americans who were in the Road, defended a battery of thirty-six guns, on which the tri-coloured and American flags were flying together.

Extract of a letter from captain Slough, at Fort Hamilton, to his friend in this city dated May 28, 1794.

"I wrote you yesterday, informing you of my being at this post with a command of 120 infantry and 30 dragoons—of my intention to set out on my return to Greenville with 700 packhorses, loaded with flour, early this morning; since when captain Lewis arrived from head quarters, with intelligence of governor Simcoe's being at Rousth de Boe, or the falls of the Miami of the lake, with three British regiments. What effect this may have on the movements of the legion I cannot tell, but am inclined to believe it will be obliged to retrograde very soon. I am very certain I shall be attacked on my way out, as the Indians are very thick round us, and my spies have discovered a very large trail between this and Fort St. Clair; the only thing that can prevent it is colonel Strong's being now on his way out from Fort Washington with a number of waggons and packhorses, and as the supplies under his convoy are of more consequence to the enemy than those which I take, it is possible they may let me go clear;—however, be it as it may, I am content—If I am unfortunate I will be brave, and meet my fate like a soldier."

A gentleman arrived from Canada, which he left about the 20th of May, informs that the minds of the people there are far from tranquil. Government ordered a draft from the militia of ten men per company, under the pretext of putting the country in a state of defence, but the people refused to comply. The number was lowered to three; to this requisition the people objected, and the order remains unexecuted, and an example of the tyrannical disposition of the government and of the spirit of the people.

Extract of a letter from Fort Dauphin, dated May 22.

"The Spaniards have been driven from all the outposts of Cape-François, those particularly mentioned are, Carracol, Laoul, Au Trou, with the acknowledged loss of 12 grenadiers killed and 20 wounded. Their loss of infantry, cavalry and negroes, they keep concealed. The mulattoes and negroes of the Cape, took large quantities of provisions and ammunition, and the Spaniards have given up the expedition, having 15, or 1600 men sick, occasioned by excessive fatigue.

"The actions were on the 9th and 10th of May."

Extract of a letter from Malaga, of the 24th April, 1794.

—via, Boston, by a house in this city.

"SIRS,

"The present serves chiefly to inform you, that our Barbarian neighbours, the Algerines, have again declared war against the Portuguese; and that the latter have again replaced their squadron, consisting of five ships of the line, four frigates, and some smaller vessels, at the mouth of the Straits, which will wholly check the career of those robbers, in their depredations against your flag. As now they will scarcely dare to venture out hence, your vessels may come this length with the same safety as formerly."

From a late London paper.

CURIOUS FRAUD.

A few days since, a very genteel man went into a pawnbroker's shop, near Long Acre, and requested the loan of 15 guineas on a diamond ring: The pawnbroker, after examining it very minutely, offered to lend nine guineas on it; at the same time declaring that it was contrary to law to advance more than ten pounds on one pledge. This sum was at first refused by the stranger, who took the ring back, but after a moment's apparent consideration, and pointing out the peculiar brilliancy of the stones as he held it between his fingers, returned it to the pawnbroker, consenting to take that sum, who instantly put it in his drawer and paid the money.—A short time, however, convinced honest *two to one* how egregiously he had been duped; for, on a further examination, the precious stones, he found to be composed of paste, which the sharper had adroitly changed for the diamond one, first shewn, during the short conversation they had on the subject.

ANNAPOLIS, *July 3.*

A gentleman just arrived at Baltimore from Bermuda brings accounts, that a vessel had arrived at Bermuda from Antigua, before his sailing, which informs, that a French fleet of seven ships of the line, and several frigates, with 2000 land troops on board, had landed at St. Anne's, (Guadaloupe) the 2d of June.

It is hoped, that as this fleet is superior to the English in that quarter, the national colours have, before this time, again taken their stand on the tree of liberty.

Third Congress of the United States.

An ACT to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next annual meeting of congress shall be on the first Monday in November next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.

Approved, May 30, 1794.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

An ACT providing for the payment of the second instalment on a loan made of the bank of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised and empowered to apply two hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of foreign loans heretofore transferred to the United States, in payment of the second instalment due to the bank of the United States, upon a loan of the said bank, made pursuant to the eleventh section of the act for incorporating the subscribers to the said bank: And that the annual period for the payment of each instalment of the said loan, shall be deemed to be the last day of December in each year.

And be it further enacted, That a sufficient sum of the dividends, which have accrued, or which shall hereafter accrue, on the stock owned by the United States, in the bank of the United States, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the payment of the interest which has, or shall become due, on the loan obtained, as aforesaid.

Approved, June 4, 1794.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

An ACT to authorise the president of the United States, during the recess of the present congress, to cause to be purchased or built, a number of vessels to be equipped as gallies, or otherwise, in the service of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorised, during the recess of the present congress, if the same shall appear to him necessary for the protection of the United States, to cause a number of vessels, not exceeding ten, to be built or purchased, and to be fitted out, manned, armed and equipped as gallies, or otherwise, in the service of the United States, the officers and men to be on the same pay, and to receive the same subsistence as officers of the same rank and men are entitled to, in the navy of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the said officers shall be appointed and commissioned by the president of the United States, and the said gallies or vessels be stationed in such parts of the United States as he may direct.

And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of eighty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the proceeds of any revenue of the United States, which now are, or hereafter during the present session shall be provided, not being otherwise appropriated. And that the president of the United States be authorised to take on loan of the bank of the United States, or of any other body politic or corporate, person or persons, the said sum of eighty thousand dollars, to be reimbursed, principal and interest, out of the said proceeds, appropriated as aforesaid, according to such contract or contracts which shall be made concerning the same.

Approved, June the 5th, 1794.

G. WASHINGTON, president of the United States.

*** The honourable WILLIAM PINKNEY and JOHN T. SHAAFF, Esquires, are appointed aids-de-camp to major-general STONE, and are to be obeyed and respected as such by the militia composing his division.

THE subscriber being appointed by the honourable chancellor as trustee for EDWARD WARE BOSWELL, an insolvent debtor, notice is therefore given, that all the PROPERTY of said Boswell will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for READY CASH, at the late dwelling house of Mr. CHARLES SEWALL, sen. near Port-Tobacco. The sale to begin at one o'clock, on the last Saturday in July next, at which time and place all the creditors of the said Boswell are requested to attend.

CHARLES MANKIN, Trustee.

Charles county, June 26, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that we, the subscribers, whose names are underwritten, do intend to apply at the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, situate in the said county of Montgomery, to wit: PARTNERSHIP, the ADDITION to PARTNERSHIP, AIX LA CHAPELLE, the DROUGHT, and the JOHN and ANNE, according to the act of general assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL,
CLEMENT HILL,
THOMAS OWEN WILLIAMS.

June 8, 1794.

To be SOLD,

FIVE hundred and ninety-four acres of LAND, lying in Harford county, within three miles of navigable water, well situated with respect to places of public worship, mills and markets, has a great quantity of valuable timber, such as white oak, black oak, chesnut and poplar growing on it, and has a stream of water running through it, upon which a saw mill may be erected at a small expence, to run seven or eight months in the year. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to THOMAS HALL, Esquire, on the premises, or to the subscriber living near Warwick, in Cecil county. RICHARD K. HEATH.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the post-office, Upper-Marlborough, if not taken up before the first July, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

CAPTAIN HENRY TRIBLE,
John Mifflin, jun.
Edward Nicholls,
Doctor William Baker,
Tobias Belt,
Richard Stonestreat,
Major William Brogden,
Joseph Smith,
Thomas Eagan, Esquire,
Allen Bowie,
Badson Naylor,
George Arnot Barber,
Thomas Parmer,
Zadock Duvall,
Edward L. Wailes,
John Scott,
Mrs. Oden.

S. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, this day, a mulatto man, native of Hispaniola, called BENJAMIN, and sometimes JOHN, (which last name was given him in this city) about thirty-six years of age, strong made, six feet high, black eyed, full and brown faced, marked with the small-pox, large nose, black hair queued, speaks bad English, carried with him a trunk containing a great many cloaths. The subscriber had stolen from him, last week, a hundred and fifty dollars, and strongly suspects the said mulatto of having taken them. Such a person cannot but be very dangerous in this state. Whoever will apprehend him, and have him confined in prison, here or in Baltimore town, will receive the above reward of SIX POUNDS from Mr. PEREIRA, a French gentleman, residing in this city, next door to the post-office. GIRARD.

N. B. Any person who apprehends him shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the above reward, one half of the stolen money which he may have in possession when taken.

Annapolis, June 22, 1794.

In virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor, passed the seventh of February last, the subscriber will, after the twentieth of July next, and between that time and the first day of August following, at his house in Calvert county, DISPOSE of at PRIVATE SALE,

THE REAL PROPERTY of which LOCK CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, died seized, altogether or in convenient parcels, on the following terms: The purchaser or purchasers to bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, the land not to be conveyed until the sale shall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchase money and interest shall be fully discharged. Any person desirous of viewing the lands alluded to, will apply to major RICHARD CHEW, of Anne-Arundel county, to whose dwelling plantation they lie contiguous.

The creditors of the said LOCK CHEW are requested to exhibit their several claims to the chancellor, within six months from the first day of August next, in conformity with the directions of the said decree.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

Calvert county, June 12, 1794. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the ensuing September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called The LEVEL, and also to mark and bound that part of the LEVEL belonging to him, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, June, 1794. 3

THE subscriber, intending to leave this part o the country in a short time, finds it necessary to remind those persons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is necessary their several accounts should be closed in a short time, for this purpose he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART, at Dr. James Murray's, to settle and receive the several balances that are due, and he is also directed to use compulsory methods in every instance where it may be necessary.

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794. 7

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The signature, *Wm. Patterson*, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.

No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them, of the following description, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WM. PATTERSON, President of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring states are requested to republish the above.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he still carries on his HAT MANUFACTORY in this city, opposite Messrs. RIDDLE and EVANS's store; he has furnished himself with every article necessary in his branch, and flatters himself, by his attention to business, to give satisfaction to his customers. He has on hand a large assortment of fine and coarse fashionable hats, which he will sell low for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

JOHN LONG.

N. B. Fine and coarse hats made at the above manufactory.

Annapolis, May 14, 1794 6X

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For sale and terms apply to

Annapolis. F. GREEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the subscribers mean to apply to the next county court, to be holden for Saint-Mary's county, at Leonard-town, in the said county, on the first Monday in August next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called SAINT WINEFRED'S FREEHOLD, lying and being in said county, on Saint-Clement's Bay, according to the directions of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1786, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

E. PLOWDEN,
THOMAS ALLSTAN,
WILLIAM GOODRUM,
RICHARD MASON.

May 19th, 1794. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wednesday the 26th of March, from the subscriber, living at Allen's Fresh, a bright mulatto slave named PHILL CARTER, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a small scar on his forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his ankles crack very much when he walks, he has been accustomed to attend on horses, and waiting about a house; had on and took with him a new parson's gray cloth coat, with three buttons on each of the sleeves and pocket, a striped waistcoat, and satinet breeches, mixt stockings, new coarse shoes, and a round hat, also a striped coat, buff cassimer jacket and breeches; he stole before he went off a large sum of money, and on the 18th of April he came to my plantation and stole a small sorrel mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus, W. about twelve hands high. I am informed he has passed as a free man, and has sold goods, and said that he traded to Alexandria, George-town, and Annapolis; it is very possible that he is gone to Baltimore, as his father is living there on Howard's Hill, and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER. Whoever apprehends the said negro and mare, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward. SIXTEEN DOLLARS will be given for the negro, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

RICHARD MASON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

Allen's Fresh, Charles county, May 12, 1794. 6

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coatee and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue surtout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plaits in his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well sized, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794. 10

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of both HOUSES of ASSEMBLY. 16

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793. 24

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1794, a negro man named CÆSAR, about forty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, a stout well made fellow, except his legs, which are rather small in proportion to his body, and in walking bend very much forward; the said fellow has been brought up to plantation work, and can saw with the whip-saw; he had on when he ran away a pair of cotton breeches, osnabrig shirt, and fearnought coat, and it is probable he took with him some other cloaths. Any person taking up the said fellow and bringing him home, or confining him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

June 12, 1794. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the honourable justices of Calvert county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the said county, on the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and in all Saint's Parish, called and known by the name of PARKER'S CLIFFS, (part whereof is in his possession) or so much of the said tract of land as may be necessary to ascertain his part of the same, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JEREMIAH BADEN.

Calvert county, June 6, 1794. 4X

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thousand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; said land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the first quality.

There is also on said land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of stones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the dock now in the mowing, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be sold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. Persons inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county, May 10, 1794. 7

EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

*** Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. 12

Richard Tootell and Co.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county:

THOUGH he intends to the West-Indies, the company will open a large and general assortment of WET and DRY GOODS, in this city—They will buy tobacco, corn, barley, wheat, lumber of all kinds, cord wood, oyster shells, for lime, for which they will give the HIGHEST PRICES; he wants NEGROES of all kinds, buys and sells horses, &c.

Annapolis, May 21, 1794. 6

THE subscriber intends to apply to the auditor of the treasury, for the renewal of the following destroyed certificates:—

No. 82687, on interest from January, 1782, for 525$\frac{1}{90}$ dollars, final settlements, issued to John C. Jones, lost on the twenty-fourth July, 1788, at Cedar Point, washed away by the overflowing of the river in my house.

No. 8176 and 8181, on interest from the eighth of May, 1779, for 500 dollars each, Pennsylvania loan-office, issued to Margaret Murray, and 44$\frac{22}{90}$ final settlements, issued to cornet William Murdock, Armand's corps, lost the twenty-ninth January, 1793, near Baltimore, in the mail going to Philadelphia.

JOHN C. JONES.

Cedar Point, 4th June, 1794. 3

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on Chesapeake Bay, between Sandy Point and the mouth of Severn river, containing about the quantity of 150 acres of strong level LAND, bounded on the east by the bay, and on the west by Scocher's-creek, which last affords a very good harbour for vessels. There is on said land some very valuable white oak timber, and a quantity of marsh, which with care and attention will produce a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a small dwelling, and an apple orchard.

Any person inclining to barter for, or purchase the above property, it is expected would wish to view the land, therefore a further description is unnecessary.

Mr. James Mole, living adjoining the premises, will shew the same to any person wishing to see it. An indisputable title in fee simple will be given to the purchaser, by *Lancelot Warfield*. For terms apply to colonel *Elijah Robeson*, on Magothy, or the subscriber.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

May 20, 1794. 3

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.